

## HUGHES SUBMITS TO SEARCH FOR ARMS

On Leaving Canada Nominee's Car Is Also Examined for Liquors.

### MAKES TOUR OF NIAGARA

Reaches Detroit To-day, Where Opening Gun of Campaign Will Be Fired.

ON BOARD HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 6.—Charles E. Hughes received an enthusiastic welcome here to-day, the first day of his initial campaign tour, although he had especially requested that there be no Sunday demonstration. Nearly two hundred persons waited at the station for the arrival of the train, which was nearly an hour late, and clapped their hands when the Republican nominee for President and Mrs. Hughes appeared at about 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The party was driven to the Prospect House, where a hearty reception was accorded by a large company of the veranda and in the street. Scores of worshippers at the First Baptist Church shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Hughes at the close of the morning service. For more than an hour this afternoon the Presidential nominee was on foreign soil, taking a drive that may be impossible for him, without a violation of tradition, after March 4 next. After he and Mrs. Hughes had lunched privately in their apartment at the hotel they went motoring with P. A. Schoellkopf, member of the commission to the State reservation at Niagara Falls, and Mrs. Schoellkopf.

On the Canadian end of the Interstate bridge, Mr. Hughes halted the automobile, and Mr. Hughes and the others stepped out while the customs of the bridge were raised for an examination of the motor car. "I'm sorry, Governor," said the officer apologetically, "but King George himself couldn't get by if he didn't have a passport."

"That's all right, young man," said Mr. Hughes. "You're only doing your duty."

The examination, which was similar to that which is made of every car crossing the bridge, was concluded in less than half a minute, and no dynamite or arms being discovered the party proceeded. The first night which crossed the border was the party's first night in the States.

Another Search for Liquors. The car was stopped again when it reached the American end of the bridge on the return trip. United States customs officers. Again Mr. Hughes and Mr. Schoellkopf alighted, but the women only rose while a search was made for liquor. The motor trip covered fifty miles. Four times the machine was halted to enable the party to view the falls from different points of vantage. On the Canadian side the party paid a visit to Queenstown Heights, where the battle of that name was fought in 1812 and where a monument to Sir Isaac Brock, the British commander, now stands. Mr. Hughes left the car for a few minutes for a closer examination of the blockhouse when Fort Niagara, Youngstown, on the American side, was reached.

One of the first persons to greet the nominee when he arrived at the hotel in the morning was the Rev. C. E. Hemans, with an invitation to attend services at the First Baptist Church. Mr. Hemans, who is from Eau Claire, Wis., is preaching here during the vacation of the pastor. He was formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church, Erie, Pa., which was organized by Mr. Hughes's father, himself a Baptist minister.

Announced From Pulpit. When Mr. and Mrs. Hughes reached the church their car was surrounded by persons anxious to extend greetings, and Mrs. Hughes leaned out and shook hands with an eighteen-year-old girl. At the close of his sermon the Rev. Mr. Hemans said:

"We are honored in having with us Mr. Hughes, a former Governor of the State, now a candidate for President." He then announced a communion service, and requested the rest of the congregation to sing while Mr. and Mrs. Hughes might withdraw. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, however, joined in the hymn, and, remaining, participated in the after service.

The reception committee, which accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, returned to their special car about 10 o'clock. The train left at 11:30 o'clock for Detroit, which will be reached early in the morning. The two meetings there to-morrow night will mark the formal opening of the campaign.

Willcox Goes to Chicago. Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee, who accompanied Mr. Hughes from New York, left tonight for Chicago. He expects to consult with several party leaders in that city and arrange for the opening of the Chicago headquarters. He said tonight that the managers of the Chicago campaign will be selected by the end of the year. He believed a choice might be made by Tuesday.

Dr. Norman C. Dittman of New York is accompanying the Hughes party as physician. P. M. Davenport, Progressive nominee for Governor two years ago, also is on the train and will remain till the end of the long tour.

The reception committee, which accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, returned to the station this morning was composed of George W. Knox, Republican State Committee member for Niagara county; Robert Hope, Progressive member for Niagara county; William B. Howland, president of the Niagara Reservation Commission; Commissioner Schoellkopf, D. W. Gray and P. M. Davenport.

On the arrival in Detroit to-morrow there will be a parade, in which Mr. Hughes will take part. In the afternoon he will go to a baseball game to see Ty Cobb play. The party is expected to arrive at 7:45 P. M.

### BLINDED DRIVER KILLED.

Could Not See by Reason of Glare From Approaching Headlight.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 6.—John Miller, 28 years old, of York, was killed, and Samuel C. Hessler, also of York, was seriously hurt by the wrecking of their automobile late last night.

While driving along the Columbia Pike they were blinded by the headlight of a machine coming from the opposite direction. Hessler, who was driving, turned out to avoid an expected collision and crashed into a pole.

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## DEMOCRATS REBEL ON THE INCOME TAX

Protests Are Made Against Lowering Exemptions as Planned in Senate.

CAUCUS WILL BE HELD

Yield of \$275,000,000 or More Sought—Fight Over the Munitions Tax.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee who voted yesterday to lower the income tax exemptions in the revenue bill, so as to make single men earning \$3,000 a year and married men earning \$5,000 liable are anxiously waiting to hear from the country on the recommendation, which will be submitted to a party caucus some time this week for approval.

Protests against it have already been heard within the party. The amendment prevailed in the committee by a majority of but one vote, and the minority purposes to fight it in caucus. Its proponents will use as one argument a suggestion from President Wilson in his annual message to the Sixty-fourth Congress for a reduction in the exemption.

The President, in discussing the need for more revenue, said in his message that "we should be following an almost universal example of modern governments if we were to draw the greater part, or even the whole, of the revenues we need from the income taxes."

Wilson's Suggestion. He then added the more specific suggestion, which advocates of the exemption reduction have called to the attention of their colleagues, that "we should lower the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing, step by step, throughout the income tax, the percentage of the income tax as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without any other making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy."

Democrats who oppose the reduction say the amount of revenue to be gained would not be sufficient to warrant risking popular disapproval.

The Treasury Department has estimated that the new tax, which would be at the rate of 1 per cent. instead of the proposed normal tax of 2 per cent. on other incomes, would yield about \$4,000,000. This, opponents of the plan insist, is an estimate that can be considered, particularly because it might be seized upon as a political issue in the national campaign.

Munitions Tax Section. Members of the sub-committee considering the munitions tax section of the revenue bill were at work to-day on their report, which will be ready for the full Democratic membership of the committee within a few days.

Protests against the proposed tax on copper products have resulted in a compromise, the exact nature of which has not been disclosed. It is known, however, that it is proposed to lower the copper excise rate prescribed in the House bill and to add to the munitions tax a tax on products of lead, zinc, iron and steel.

The committee has the sanction of President Wilson in its action in so far as the revenue is concerned. The President studied this subject thoroughly last fall and in his message to Congress pointed out that a tax of 25 cents per ton on iron ore would yield \$10,000,000 in revenue, and a tax of 25 cents a ton on fabricated iron and steel probably \$10,000,000.

Administration leaders regard the revenue problem as the most important before Congress, and the Finance Committee hopes to complete its revision of the House bill so that it may be passed upon by the party caucus and be ready for Senate action within ten days.

The House bill would provide for about \$210,000,000 in revenue. The Finance Committee is working to present a bill that would yield \$275,000,000 or more.

When Congress will be ready to adjourn is giving the President and party leaders more concern now than it has at any other time this summer. With the campaign coming on and President Wilson's notification waiting on Congress, Administration leaders are anxious to hasten legislation as much as possible.

The shipping and revenue measures are the two most important bills to follow the labor legislation, which will be completed this week. Besides these there are the conference reports on the army and navy bills and a few minor measures.

Democratic leaders think this program can be finished in the first week of September, but their confidence is not shared by the Republicans, who intend to debate the shipping and revenue measures thoroughly.

Penrose's Retort. Senator Penrose, when criticized by Senator Stone the other day for long absences from the Senate, announced that he would be in the chamber "every day from now until next October." That the session may be extended many weeks is possible, particularly if threatened trouble materializes in the House over the Senate naval construction program. Conferees of the naval bill will undoubtedly reach an agreement on that salient feature of the national defense legislation this week.

The House expects to get the conference agreement on the army appropriation bill to-morrow, although it has not yet been released in view of the War Department's protest against Representative Hay's amendment to the article of war exempting retired officers from the military criminal code.

If Representative Hay does not yield on this point to-morrow, it is said the report will be submitted to the conference despite the War Department's appeal for a reconsideration of the amendment.

## TRIUMPHS IN WEST SEEN FOR HUGHES

Republicans Here Sure Nominee Will Receive Warm Reception On Trip.

### WOMEN OUTLINE VIEWS

Talk of "Progressive Shift" to Democrats Is Called Absurd and Silly.

Charles E. Hughes speaks in Detroit tonight. With the Presidential candidate in the West, Republicans said yesterday, campaign interest for the next three weeks may be expected to shift to that part of the country; but meanwhile work here will not be neglected.

There is every confidence among New York Republicans that Hughes's speeches in the West, all the way to the Pacific coast, will be a series of triumphs. The Republican candidate for President has been a strong favorite with the West, dating back to the time when as Governor of New York he led the fight for political reforms.

Western Republicans, it was said yesterday, feel that it was their insistence on Hughes for President more than any other influence that caused him to be chosen as the standard bearer of a reunited party, and their reception of him, therefore, is sure to be correspondingly cordial.

Robins Case Cited. "Giddy" and "absurd" are terms used by Republicans to deride the contention put forward by President Wilson's campaign managers that the Progressive "drift to Wilson" assumes the character of a stampede. In the first place, say Republicans, there is no Progressive "drift to Wilson," as the business men and manufacturers have been enabled through the Federal reserve system to have his paper, based on commercial transactions, find a ready market.

The new scheme has many points of resemblance to the Federal reserve system, but in many essential features it is entirely different. In no way will the banks created under it do commercial banking, and while it is possible that in years to come they may have a loan to the farmer, it will not be a loan that will amount to several hundred million dollars, it is not believed probable that the system ever will have the resources of the reserve system.

Twelve Districts in System. The act provided for a division of continental United States into twelve bank districts, with a Federal land bank in each. This does not designate these districts and selecting the centers at which the loan banks are to be located will be the first important duty of the Farm Loan Board, and is expected to be done in the near future.

The twelve Federal reserve districts and the location of the Federal reserve banks. The only directory provision in the act is that the centers of the districts shall be located with particular reference to the farm loan needs of the country, so the board will have wide discretion.

Many applications from cities, towns and villages in the Northwest and Southwest already have been filed with the Treasury, but the board will not make public its conclusions until it has travelled over the country and held hearings in many States.

Each Federal land bank must have a minimum subscribed capital of \$500,000 before it can start business. If within thirty days after the act is passed subscriptions to the stock of any of these banks individuals or corporations have not subscribed that amount the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to subscribe for the United States in the needed sum. Stock in the banks may be paid in dividends when earned, but United States stockholder cannot participate with others.

The banks will not except in special cases loan direct to farmers, but through the agency of State farm loan associations, which may be organized to any number in a land bank district by any ten owners or prospective owners of farm land who desire to secure loans on farm property. Applications for charters for these associations must go up to the Farm Loan Board and may be refused unless it is shown that signing members desire loans totalling at least \$20,000.

Action on Loans. In applying for membership in an association a farmer must make 5 per cent. of the face value of the desired loan in stock of the association. Applications for loans are to be passed upon by a loan committee of the association. Loans will be made only on first mortgages or farm property and the value of the land will be the main consideration. The land will be subject to inspection by an appraiser of the Farm Loan Board. Loans will be made only for purchase of land, for its improvement or for purchase of live stock, equipment, fertilizers or to provide buildings on a farm or to liquidate indebtedness existing when the first association is formed in the county where land is located.

No loan will be made of more than \$10,000 nor less than \$100. Interest will not be charged greater than 6 per cent. The loan will be repaid through an amortization plan providing for reduction by annual or semi-annual payments on the principal. No mortgage shall run for more than forty years nor less than five and there are necessary provisions in the law for satisfaction of overdue interest or amortization payments.

The money to be loaned will come through the Federal land banks, passed to the hands of the National Farm Loan Association and to the farmer. The National Farm Loan Association will be organized to the farmer. The National Farm Loan Association will be organized to the farmer.

Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids. HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL Malted Milk. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Instantaneous nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than any other food. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price.

PRO-FRENCH GERMAN SHOT. Caught Spying Behind the Kaiser's Lines After Joining Enemy. AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.—According to the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, a court-martial at Mauthausen, Austria, sentenced to death David Bloch, a German subject, charged with joining the French army and landing in civilian clothes from a French aeroplane behind the German lines for the alleged purpose of espionage.

He has been executed, the newspaper declares.

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## FARM LOAN BOARD READY TO ORGANIZE

National Rural Credit System May Be in Operation by Next Spring.

### TWELVE LARGE BANKS

They May Lend as Much as \$180,000,000 on First Mortgage Basis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—After many years of investigation and debate to develop the best method of providing financial aid for the farmer at normal interest rates and on long time Congress has passed a farm loan act, President Wilson has named members of the board which will administer its provisions and the work of organizing the vast new system is about to begin.

Secretary McAdoo, ex officio member of the Farm Loan Board, which will be at the head of the system, predicts that it cannot be in operation for at least six months, and probably loans cannot be made before next spring.

In operation the system to some extent will do for the farmer what the Federal reserve system does for the business man. The farmer will be given opportunity to get money on his most available commodity, his land, just as the merchant and manufacturer has been enabled through the Federal reserve system to have his paper, based on commercial transactions, find a ready market.

The new scheme has many points of resemblance to the Federal reserve system, but in many essential features it is entirely different. In no way will the banks created under it do commercial banking, and while it is possible that in years to come they may have a loan to the farmer, it will not be a loan that will amount to several hundred million dollars, it is not believed probable that the system ever will have the resources of the reserve system.

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capital stock of the land banks will not give them much loaning power, so Congress increased that power greatly by authorizing the board to issue farm loan bonds and sell them in the open market. The act provides that when a Federal land bank has loaned \$50,000 to farmers it may issue a corresponding amount of farm loan bonds and that the total that may be issued by any one bank on a minimum capital of \$750,000 is to be twenty times that capital. This would give each bank \$15,000,000, and the whole system \$180,000,000, to loan on first mortgages.

Farm loan bonds are to be made attractive by payment of not more than 5 per cent. interest and a provision that they shall be exempt from Federal, State or municipal taxation. They are made more investments for trust funds. They are not to be obligations of the United States, but will have behind them the first mortgages on farm lands. These mortgages also are exempt from taxation.

In case local conditions do not favor organization of farm loan associations and the board is unable to locate them, the Farm Loan Board is to make loans to farmers through agents it approves, such as banks, trust or mortgage companies, and the law permits establishment of joint stock land banks to lend directly to borrowers on first mortgages of farm lands. These banks will be under supervision of the Farm Loan Board, but will not be assisted by Federal land bank funds, as will loan associations.

The stock banks, however, which are to be capitalized at not less than \$250,000 each, also may issue farm loan bonds, exempt from taxation and based on first mortgage securities, to the extent of fifteen times their capital stock. These banks are subject to the same provision of the law as loan associations in respect to interest rates, amortization, etc.

LANSING TO ATTACK FOREIGN PROBLEMS

Continued from First Page.

to the last American note on the mail seizes is long overdue. Efforts made a week or so ago by the Administration to hurry Great Britain's reply made no impression whatever. This diplomatic field is therefore ripe for exploitation, and it will greatly surprise many here if Mr. Lansing does not press this issue without delay.

Mexican Problem. With regard to Mexico, Secretary Lansing's attention will be first devoted to Carranza's last reply, wherein he is told, practically, that the commission will discuss the withdrawal of American troops before consideration of any plan for the recovery of the border. His recent effort to conciliate the Tammany organization by the appointment of Senator Robert F. Wagner for postmaster of New York—an appointment which Tammany contemptuously rejected—is cited by them as a further example of the President's readiness to trim.

It would not astonish the anti-Tammany Democrats, therefore, should the place of honor on the national campaign committee be given by Wilson to a trusted friend of the Tammany Hall leader. The one thing that may operate against such a surrender to boss rule, they say, is the probable refusal of any conspicuous Tammany Democrat to serve on the committee.

There is a widely held belief that the long delay in announcing the committee, a delay which has not been adequately explained by Mr. Carranza, has been due to President Wilson's desire to have conspicuous Tammany representation on it and his difficulty in finding a suitable Tammany man who would accept.

"Deathbed Repentance." Whether the committee appointments favor Tammany at the expense of the original Wilson Democrats, or the President ignores the Tammany organization to give the direction of his campaign into the hands of anti-Tammany Democrats, the result, it was said last night, is certain to be unpleasant for White House politics.

Tammany leader who discussed the situation with friends in an uptown hotel said he believed the President would be unable to name a campaign committee which would not arouse dissatisfaction in one or the other camp, perhaps in both.

Tammany will regard any courtesy extended to it at this time as a case of "deathbed repentance" and will not be the least bit grateful for it. The anti-Tammany Democrats on the other hand will see in such action proof that Wilson is a man of his word.

When Policeman Theodore Raphael, who is handling infantile paralysis quarantine matters for the Department of Health, arrested Hephel Lehman and his wife, Anna, of 131 Thames street, Brooklyn, and Abraham Sochensky, of 131 Thames street, while they were attacked by a crowd at Bushwick avenue and Meserole street.

He had taken the man and wife in charge for failing to keep one of their children in the house after one other had been taken to the hospital, suffering from infantile paralysis. Neighbors tried to rescue them, and Raphael arrested the three. The three are charged with disorderly conduct.

MUST SERVE FULL SENTENCE. Court Rules on Subtracting Time for Liberty on Writ.

ORISING, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The question whether a man sentenced to jail but at liberty on a certificate of reasonable doubt serving his sentence while actually in jail was decided to-day by Justice Tompkins at Nyack. In his opinion Justice Tompkins says: "The certificate of reasonable doubt has the effect of suspending the prisoner's term, and that time during which he is out of the State prison under a writ of habeas corpus is not to be counted as a part of the term of service under his sentence."

The decision is important, as the question has been raised on many occasions. The time generally subtracted from the sentence. Warden Thomas Mott Osborne said he regarded the decision as logical and just.

## CAMPAIGN CHIEFS A WILSON DILEMMA

McCormick Half Way Promises to Reveal Personnel on Return From Capital.

### TAMMANY HALL CURIOUS

Attitude of Both Murphy Followers and Opponents Is Suspicious.

VANCE C. McCormick, Democratic national chairman, when about to leave town Saturday half way promised that on his return he would announce the long delayed Democratic national campaign committee. Meanwhile he was to confer with the President about it. The Democratic leaders in this State are admittedly curious to learn the names of the campaign committee, particularly with regard to New York representation. They came, of course, that although nominally chosen by the national chairman it will be in fact the President's committee, representing in its personnel Wilson's own special political viewpoint.

It is for that reason it will have a sharp interest for the party leaders in this State when an appointment which Tammany and Charles F. Murphy or train with the anti-Tammany crowd. The attitude of both factions as they await the announcement of the committee is one of open, unfeigned suspicion.

The anti-Tammany Democrats, who for a while took pride in being known as "Wilson Democrats," are prepared to see the President abandon his original supporters in New York in order to cater to the Murphy organization vote, which he is in dread of losing in November.

Recall Wagner Appointment. It would not astonish the anti-Tammany Democrats, therefore, should the place of honor on the national campaign committee be given by Wilson to a trusted friend of the Tammany Hall leader. The one thing that may operate against such a surrender to boss rule, they say, is the probable refusal of any conspicuous Tammany Democrat to serve on the committee.

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